

The Fort Wayne Sentinel.

SATURDAY, APRIL 24, 1852.

For all advertisements sent to this office for publication, hereafter, must be accompanied by the cash to insure an insertion. The charge of \$1.00 per square for 3 insertions, would average about \$1.25 per folio of 100 words. Those sending advertisements can easily compute the cost by this rule.

Democratic Electoral Ticket.

STATE AT LARGE.
JOHN PATTY, of Tippecanoe County.
JAMES H. LANE, of Dearborn County.
DISTRICT ELECTORS.
First—BENZ E. EDMONSTON, of DeKalb County.
Second—JAMES S. ATHERTON, of Clark County.
Third—JOHN A. HENDRICKS, of Jefferson County.
Fourth—EDWARD E. DUMONT, of Dearborn County.
Fifth—WILLIAM G. GROSS, of Henry County.
Sixth—WILLIAM J. BROWN, of Marion County.
Seventh—OLIVER F. DAVIS, of Vermillion County.
Eighth—LORENZO C. DOUGHERTY, of Boone County.
Ninth—NORMAN EDDY, of St. Joseph County.
Tenth—JAMES F. McDOWELL, of Grant County.

NOTICE.—The Annual Meeting of The Allen County Bible Society will be held in the First Presbyterian Church, on Monday next, April 26th.

THE LEGISLATURE re-assembled on Tuesday last. Mr. Nelson introduced a bill regulating the tolls on the Wabash & Erie Canal, which was read a first time. We learn there is every probability that the bill will pass, unless the Board of Canal Trustees should in the meantime awake to a sense of their duty, and voluntarily make such a reduction of tolls as will place our shippers on an equal footing with those living on the Miami Canal.

Honest Nicholas McCarty.—The State Journal is getting uneasy at the charges made against the whig candidate for Governor of speculating in state scrip while he held the office of Fund Commissioner. The Journal endeavors to get over by showing that it was United States Scrip that Mr. McCarty speculated in, and that he merely sold it as agent for others. In this we think the Journal is mistaken. It is our impression that Mr. McCarty bought the U. S. Scrip (Virginia Land Scrip, we believe) with the state funds in his possession as Fund Commissioner, and sold them to his own profit. This is our recollection of the matter, but as it is so long since the occurrence we may be in error, and if so will correct it, on being put in possession of the facts.

Will the Journal inform us whether or not Mr. McCarty did use the state funds for this purpose? And if he did, is there anything in the transaction to entitle his character for honesty to be so conspicuously held up to public admiration?

We do not mean to intimate that there was any thing absolutely criminal in this using of the state funds for his own individual profit; or that the state lost any thing by the operation. But when a public man is held up as such a paragon of honesty, it strikes us as character ought to be above suspicion; and though he may have faithfully replaced the state funds, we contend he had no right, as a public servant, to use them for his own profit. The president he set may have induced others, less honest or less fortunate, to follow the same course; and to this may be attributed in some measure the losses which the state afterwards suffered.

Dawson's Democracy.—We invite attention to the communications in our columns to-day from Democrats living in DeKalb Co. who know Mr. Dawson's past political course, which show him to have been faithless to the democratic cause, at almost every election for a long series of years. They fully sustain the charges made against him in the resolutions adopted by our County Meeting. Can any democrat censure the Allen Co. democracy for the course they have taken in refusing to sustain a man who so often betrayed them, and opposed the regular candidates nominated in our conventions. We have always contended that a man who would not abide by the nominations of our conventions and cordially support the nominee, was not a true democrat, and had no right either to a seat in a convention, or a nomination from one. The Allen Co. Democratic Convention, held in May, 1850 adopted the following resolution.

Resolved, That one of the cardinal doctrines of the democratic party is a strict adherence to the nominee as regularly and duly made, and we will not give our countenance and support either for nomination or at the ballot box to any one who has not been faithfully maintained and adhered to in a time-honored principle of the party.

The DeKalb Co. Convention, held at Auburn on the 15th June, adopted the same resolution; and a similar one was also adopted at our last Co. Convention held in May last.

The only question therefore is, has Mr. Dawson "practically maintained and adhered to this time-honored principle of the party?" We contend that he has not, and the evidence of our correspondents proves the charge. Neither the Democrats of Allen County, nor DeKalb can therefore support him without violating the pledge contained in these resolutions.

Mr. Dawson will not and cannot receive the votes of the democrats in Allen County, nor do we believe he will of a great number of those in DeKalb. We therefore repeat the request made by our Meeting, that the State Central Committee will take some measures to have a democrat placed on the electoral ticket in place of R. J. Dawson.

WILLIAM WILLIAMS and ASHUEL P. WILLARD, candidates for Lt. Governor, will address their fellow citizens at the following places viz: Noblesville, May 17th, 14 P. M.
Anderson, " 18th, "
Muncie, " 19th, "
Winchester, " 20th, "
Portland, " 21st, "
Decatur, " 22nd, "
Bluffton, " 24th, "
Huntington, " 25th, "
Ft. Wayne, " 26th, "

SPRING FASHIONS.—Mrs. Dykes again takes the lead. She has received a beautiful assortment of ladies' bonnets of the newest spring styles. Other goods are daily expected.

An anonymous scribbler in the Times, "having Mr. Dawson's authority," denies the charge in our last paper that Dawson threatened to go over to the whigs. We do not like to give the lie even to an anonymous writer—but we must say that his statement bears the marks of falsehood on its face. The charge was made in our paper last Saturday. Dawson left here for Indianapolis on Friday, and could not have seen the charge, nor consequently authorized any one to deny it. This is not the first instance of Dawson's friends "by authority" stating falsehoods.

Let him come out over his own name and make the denial. We should like the public to see what kind of champions Mr. Dawson has got in this place.

See Dr. McMiller's new advertisement, in our columns this week.

Lake Township Democratic Meeting.—At a meeting of the democrats of Lake township, the following delegates were appointed to the County Convention: Wm. Brown, David McDonald, Jackson McMahon, and James Luckey.

CONCERT.—Next week our citizens will have a rich treat. The Eddy family of vocalists will give a concert, which, from the many flattering notices of their performances in other places, we feel warranted in predicting will exceed any thing of the kind ever presented to a Fort Wayne audience.

Our readers may form some idea of the treat that awaits them from the following notices: As vocalists they certainly excel; but what we particularly admire in their efforts, is the perfect ease exhibited by each. There is none of that straining affection which is so lamented too generally among amateurs public singing, and which always detracts from the merit of such performances. On the other hand, all is ease and naturalness, modesty and taste. Their concert, in truth were a real concert of sweet voices, exciting happy feelings of joy, gladness, or melting tears.

Having on several occasions heard the Eddy family, we can speak for them as they sing for us, by note, by card, and by the book; and we feel no hesitancy in saying that we consider them as superior to any vocalists we have ever heard in America.—Washington Union.

CANAL TOLLS.

The citizens of Logansport prepared the following petition to the Legislature, praying that body to reduce the Tolls on the Wabash and Erie Canal. By the Butler Bill, the right to regulate the tolls is reserved to the State; and as there seems little reason to hope that Mr. Butler will be so unkind of his personal interest as a stockholder in the Northern Indiana and Southern Michigan Railroad as to reduce tolls on the canal, we think the best way to accomplish the object will be to petition the Legislature to interfere in our behalf. There may be some reason to hope for justice from the Legislature, while there is none to expect it from the Board of Trustees.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of State of Indiana.

Your petitioners, citizens of Cass Co., would respectfully represent, that, by the provisions of the act for the sale of the Wabash and Erie Canal, it was provided in the 18th Section that "the Legislature should have the right to regulate the tolls, in and on each of the tolling Tolls, on all similar works in other States." This right, your petitioners ask the Legislature to exercise, and to declare that the Toll on the Wabash and Erie Canal shall not exceed that adopted by the Board of Public Works in Ohio, for the Miami Canal. The tolls now collected on freight going east from, and all points east of Logansport, or to any of them, is at least twice, and nearly three times as high, as it is on similar works in Ohio.

On the Miami Canal, toll is four mills per mile for each one thousand pounds, for the first forty miles of canal; and in no case for any distance, to exceed forty cents on the one thousand pounds;—consequently the Toll charged on each bush of Flour, from Cincinnati, Dayton, and other towns on the Miami Canal, to Toledo, is eight cents and six mills; while from Logansport to Toledo, the toll is charged at twenty-three cents and seven mills, making a difference of fifteen cents against our trade.

At the same time they discriminate largely in favor of points west of this place, the Tolls being in fact lower, the greater the distance, or least not higher, as we have said, while there is no reduction, or very little, between here and Fort Wayne.

The conviction is forced upon us, that the design of this arrangement is to drive the trade north of the canal, to the Northern Indiana Railroad. In this Railroad, Chas. Butler, Esq., is one of the Directors and managing stockholders; while as Trustee in the canal, he acts as agent for others; and as we consider him a majority of the Board of Trustees of the canal, we have no doubt that in the interests of the canal, and the towns upon it, are to be sacrificed to advance the interests of said Railroad.

South Bend is north of us sixty-six miles. From that point, the Railroad company conveys wheat to Toledo, including Tolls, freight, and Warehouse charges, at 94 cts. per bushel. The charges from here are—Tolls, 6 cts. 5 mills; Warehouse charges here at Toledo, 34 cts. 4 mills; and freight to Toledo, 7 cts., or 7 to 8 cts. in favor of the Railroad; by which all the wheat north of us will be driven to said Railroad, to the injury of the revenues of the canal and towns situated upon it.

If the tolls were the same on the Wabash and Erie, as on the Miami Canal, the Toll on a bushel of wheat would be from 2 to 3 cts., and at that rate we could compete with the Southern M. & R. R. for the trade of the country north of us, and the revenue of the canal would be greatly increased thereby.

Your petitioners believe that justice to the citizens of Indiana, resident on the canal, and to our foreign bondholders, whose rights we believe to be grossly betrayed—requires your honorable body to reduce the tolls, and to decrease the number of officers, and salaries of those retained, and to take every means to husband the resources, in order to pay our debts, instead of raising an extravagant tolls to squander on numerous officers—a large part of which could be dispensed with, and the salaries of the remainder materially reduced.

Canal Tolls.—The business men of Fort Wayne have petitioned the Board of Trustees of the W. & E. Canal for a reduction of tolls. There appears to be a general dissatisfaction at all points on the canal concerning the large tolls demanded on produce. A feeling but a feeling only, has been expressed, and it is not factually remedied the evil complained of.—Lafayette Courier.

The Great Church Case.—In the matter of the Methodist Episcopal Church, North and South, a reference pursuant to the order of the United States Circuit Court, has commenced before Mr. Commissioner Nelson, in New York, respecting the division of the property, which is estimated at over \$750,000.

To the Democrats of Concord Tp., DeKalb Co. Gentlemen: As you, or a portion of you, have appeared before the public in vindication of R. J. Dawson's course as a democrat, I hope you will not think it out of place for a fellow democrat to address you a few inquiries. And I hope to meet in the same spirit which accuses me in thus addressing you, to wit: a spirit of perfect good feeling and a desire to promote the interest, the present and ultimate success of our common democracy. As there appears to be a wide difference of opinion with regard to what is required of a man to constitute him an honest, and reliable democrat, or else a great misapprehension exists as to the former course of Mr. Dawson, as he is charged in these parts with certain delinquencies which are considered unbecoming a democrat, and one guilty thereof is not to be relied on; and in either case a comparison of notes might be beneficial to all concerned, "and the rest of mankind." And in order to come to an understanding in this matter, I hope, gentlemen, that a number of the oldest residents and reliable democrats among you, singly or collectively, will give all the information (through the public press) of which you are in possession in relation to the following inquiries; and I for one shall put full faith in your statements as to matters of fact, as I have the fullest confidence in the integrity of the democracy of Concord township—reserving the right to my own conclusions as to mere matters of opinion.

Did Mr. Dawson by word or act oppose the election of J. P. Widney to the office of County Treasurer in 1844? Did he oppose Mr. Waterman for the office of County Auditor in 1845, by voting against him, and by making speeches in the voters of his township in order of election in opposition to his election? Did he oppose S. W. Ralston for Sheriff in 1846? Did he oppose John Helwig for County Treasurer in 1847? Did he secretly or otherwise oppose S. W. Ralston for County Treasurer in 1849? Did he oppose Wm. Borden for Congress in 1851? If he opposed all or a part of the above candidates (or others) who were the regular nominees of the party, please state the reasons assigned for such opposition, and if on account of the "town-clerk" having procured the nomination, state the evidence produced to show the existence of said "clique," and what evidence you have of the existence of such "clique." And if you please, state whether you consider it as having a disorganizing tendency to oppose a regularly nominated candidate, and whether you would consider it political dishonesty so to do.

As you seem to approve of all and singular the acts of Mr. Dawson in the Legislature, please to state whether you approve of the repeal of the law exempting \$500 of improvements on each farm from taxation for county, township, and school purposes, and thereby increasing the burthen to the poor, and in trying to make Dawson out a great man he is casting reflections on the independence and good sense of the voters of the county. No sir! it is a base calumny to say that any man can sway them as he pleases, although Mr. Dawson judges himself no doubt; but to show that he is not so, let us assume that it is so, and let us see what he has done. In 1849 the candidates for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and Congressmen got majorities of about 270 each in this county, and the candidate for Representative in the Legislature received a majority of over 300; and Dawson a the same time received a majority of about 100 in this county. He was badly beaten in Steuben, and in democratic he received the overwhelming majority of 71.

DeKalb's remarks at an aspirant for office, might have been applied to him, and I am not at all sure that they properly apply to him. I think I am very truly acquainted with the man, and I think I can say, without fear, that he is a very bad democrat. He is a very bad democrat, and I think I can say, without fear, that he is a very bad democrat. He is a very bad democrat, and I think I can say, without fear, that he is a very bad democrat.

Relying on your known wish to promote the interest of the democracy, and not the mere advancement of men, I shall expect you will give the required information, or the charges in the bill will be taken as confessed.

Respectfully yours,

A Franklin Township Democrat.

For the Sentinel.

DEKALB CO., April 13th, 1852.

Mr. Editor:

I think you do Mr. Dawson great injustice in ascribing to him the authorship of the article in the Times of April 1st, signed "DeKalb." I am as far as any one need be from being an admirer of Dawson's political course; but I am not willing to charge him with uttering such ridiculous twaddle as is contained in the article in question; although, as the writer assumes to speak for the Democracy of DeKalb County, I think the article, as foggy as it may be, requires a passing notice. The author of the article is generally supposed to be a certain personage that is guilty of numerous delinquencies in the way of booting, and thus if he succeeds in making Dawson out a good and reliable democrat, he will be considered one himself, thus "killing two birds with one stone." But to the article. We will pass over his stuff about Fort Wayne being the 10th Congressional District, and notice his onslaught on the first resolution. He seems to think the man that penned that resolution "dreadfully ignorant or badly mean." (I think both by his terms.) Well, he may be all that, but the resolution is nevertheless substantially true, and in order to prove the fact, I shall be obliged to pass Dawson's political course in review, as it is generally understood and believed in this county. I shall commence about the year 1844, when he opposed the regularly nominated candidate for County Treasurer; although he voted for him, he was obliged to exhibit his ballot to the bystanders, for fear they would not believe he had voted for the regular candidate, he having so steadily opposed him by throwing out slurs and innuendoes—and I would say here that when a democrat is reduced to the necessity of writing his name on his ballot, or of showing it, I must think people have very little confidence in their professions of democracy. (and they generally have.) In 1845 he opposed the regular nominee for County Auditor, although he was at the convention at which the nomination was made, and made quite a respectable speech (or it would have been, had some one else delivered it) at the close of the convention, strongly urging all to support the winner; and then went home and so strenuously opposed the candidate for Co. Auditor, nominated at said convention, as to make a speech to the voters at the polls of his township in opposition to said candidate, but did not succeed in electing him. In 1846 he opposed the regular candidate for Sheriff, and supported a man that he said was not fit to be called either a pig or a pup; and as he (Dawson) and his friends seem to wish it understood that he carries the county just as he pleases, I deem it proper to say he did not succeed in defeating the regular candidate.

In 1847 he opposed the regular candidate for County Treasurer, and supported a whig, that would let no opportunity pass to injure the democratic party, either by foul or fair means; and I will digress a little here by saying that as Dawson thinks that no one should presume to oppose him because he received 33 to 23 votes in the Congressional caucus, I think he should have supported the above candidate, for he received every vote in the convention but one, on the first ballot; and furthermore he says he had nothing against him, and that he was well qualified for the office. But this whigs aimed all their artillery at this point, with the assistance of Dawson (as usual on such occasions) succeeded by the grossest misrepresentations in defeating the candidate. In 1848 he was a candidate himself, and was made such a wretched fool of, that he was well qualified for the office. But this whigs aimed all their artillery at this point, with the assistance of Dawson (as usual on such occasions) succeeded by the grossest misrepresentations in defeating the candidate. In 1848 he was a candidate himself, and was made such a wretched fool of, that he was well qualified for the office.

Navigation.—The Prospects.—Some change for the better has been brought about in the prosecution of the repairs on the Canal in this vicinity. The new Locks will no doubt be ready for the passage of boats by the first day of May, or at least two or three days after that time. The effect upon the business of this region, generally, in consequence of the delay on these works, is seriously felt by the whole people, and they will be gratified to know that navigation will be finally resumed in a few days.—Lafayette Oracle.

The True Democrat.—This is the title of a new Democratic paper, which is soon to be commenced in Fort Wayne by R. C. F. Ray. We do not see the necessity for establishing another Democratic paper in Fort Wayne, and for that reason we will not widen the breach among our friends. "Better let it be."—State Sentinel.

Committee on Revision.—The State Sentinel makes the following announcement in regard to this vastly abused portion of the public service:—The Committee on Revision are rapidly bringing their labors to a close. They have recently completed that part of the business which had received no legislative action, and are now examining and reviewing the bills before the two branches when the recess took place, and we understand that they will be able to report immediately after the meeting. They will not have the size of the volume nearly one third, by striking out redundant matter and rejection of words, which will be a great improvement. The style of our laws has been entirely too prolix—too many—too much repetition. The Commissioners on the practice will be able to report in a few weeks, so that there will be no delay. The Legislature, when they meet, can proceed at once to business, and we think can complete the whole in six weeks.

Explosion of the Saluda.—St. Louis papers of recent date, bring additional particulars of the awful explosion of the steamer Saluda on her way to Council Bluffs. She left St. Louis on the 30th ult. with a large number of cabin passengers, among whom were some outward-bound Californians. The explosion was terrific, reducing the boat to a perfect wreck, and instantly killing some 60 or 70 persons, among whom is mentioned Captain Bell; John Blackburn, 24 Clerk; and Captain Conrad, one of the owners.

Further from the ill-fated Saluda.—Joshua Clancy, second engineer of the ill-fated Saluda, lived long enough to state that he was the cause of the explosion, but was acting in perfect conformity with the orders of Capt. Bell. The current being strong at that point, the Captain ordered Clancy to shut off the water from the boilers in order to make him steam possible. She made only one or two revolutions under this great head of steam when she blew up. Twenty-four dead bodies had been recovered at the latest advices. The first clerk, who narrowly escaped with his own life, thinks between 80 and 100 were killed. Capt. Bell and the second clerk (Mr. Blackburn) were both blown over the warehouses on the shore and half way up the bluff, and of course the force of the explosion, when it is stated that the iron safe in the clerk's office, was blown far over the highest buildings opposite the landing and fell in the back part of the town.

The Press.—The Richmond Examiner, speaking of the common notion that everybody has a right to publish what he pleases, at the publisher's expense and not his own, says, very forcibly:—The press is only free to its editors, and to those whom its editors believe to have good ground for addressing the public, and something to say which the public has an interest in hearing. We would recommend those who labor under this mistake to consider the following:—The press is only free to its editors, and to those whom its editors believe to have good ground for addressing the public, and something to say which the public has an interest in hearing.

What does Col. Spencer think of this? The editor of the Examiner gets his ideas on the subject from some other country, or are they genuine native American opinions? Dawson is out with another long circular letter in his own behalf, and considering the business of his cause, and the incontrovertible nature of the facts brought against him, we must think him a very ignorant man. To show how vain his memory is, or how great a regard he has for truth, we wish to point out one very slight inconsistency in the gentleman's statements. In his speech in the Senate he declared that he voted for neither of the Congressional candidates in his district, and that he was not a candidate for Judge Borden; and in his last he distinctly admits that he voted against him! For heaven's sake let him not write again, or he will swear he voted for both candidates!

To prove that he is a good democrat, and a sincere friend to the cause, he has nominated candidates for President in 1852, '53, '54, '55, '56, '57, '58, '59, '60, '61, '62, '63, '64, '65, '66, '67, '68, '69, '70, '71, '72, '73, '74, '75, '76, '77, '78, '79, '80, '81, '82, '83, '84, '85, '86, '87, '88, '89, '90, '91, '92, '93, '94, '95, '96, '97, '98, '99, '00, '01, '02, '03, '04, '05, '06, '07, '08, '09, '10, '11, '12, '13, '14, '15, '16, '17, '18, '19, '20, '21, '22, '23, '24, '25, '26, '27, '28, '29, '30, '31, '32, '33, '34, '35, '36, '37, '38, '39, '40, '41, '42, '43, '44, '45, '46, '47, '48, '49, '50, '51, '52, '53, '54, '55, '56, '57, '58, '59, '60, '61, '62, '63, '64, '65, '66, '67, '68, '69, '70, '71, '72, '73, '74, '75, '76, '77, '78, '79, '80, '81, '82, '83, '84, '85, '86, '87, '88, '89, '90, '91, '92, '93, '94, '95, '96, '97, '98, '99, '00, '01, '02, '03, '04, '05, '06, '07, '08, '09, '10, '11, '12, '13, '14, '15, '16, '17, '18, '19, '20, '21, '22, '23, '24, '25, '26, '27, 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THOMAS TIGAR,
AUTHOR AND PUBLISHER.

OFFICE:—Immediately over Wall's Drug
Store, corner of Pearl and Calhoun streets,
Third Story.

TERMS:—
Two Dollars per annum in Advance: Two Do
lars Fifty Cents at the end of Six Months:
Three Dollars at the end of the Year.
A paper discontinued at will at any time,
except at the option of the publisher.
Advertisements inserted at One Dollar per Square
of Ten Lines, for the first three weeks, and
at half rate for subsequent insertions.
All other alterations made to those who ad-
vertise by the year.

398 PRINTING

Excellent workmanship, accuracy and dispatch
on the most reasonable terms.

Fire! Attention! Fire!

A few years ago you could find the thousands of
a fire insurance company in the city. They were
everywhere, and you could find them in every
corner of the city. They were everywhere, and
you could find them in every corner of the city.

The Washington County
MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.

OF NEW YORK.
This is the largest and most successful fire insur-
ance company in the world. It has a capital of
\$1,000,000, and it has a surplus of \$500,000.

Ohio Live Stock
Insurance Company

OF CINCINNATI.
CAPITAL PAID IN \$100,000.
This company insures horses, cattle, sheep,
and swine, from death or damage, either
from fire or from any other cause. It has a
capital of \$1,000,000, and it has a surplus of
\$500,000.

Protection
Fire & Marine Insurance Company

OF HARTFORD, CONN.
Capital Stock, \$300,000.
This company insures property, from fire or
from any other cause. It has a capital of
\$1,000,000, and it has a surplus of \$500,000.

INSLAND TRANSPORTATION.

Altogether complete, and of the highest quality,
the new and improved boats, between New
Orleans and other ports, are now in service.

PERILS OF THE SEAS.

For terms of insurance, also pamphlets con-
taining further information, apply to
JOHN HOUGH, JR.,
Agent, Protection Insurance Company,
Fort Wayne, Ind., Jan. 10, 1850.

CITY
Insurance Company

OF CINCINNATI.
Will insure against loss or damage by FIRE,
thunder, lightning, etc., in any building,
warehouse, or other structure, in any part of
the city, or in any other place.

WASHINGTON COUNTY MUTUAL INSURANCE
COMPANY.

OF NEW YORK.
This company insures property, from fire or
from any other cause. It has a capital of
\$1,000,000, and it has a surplus of \$500,000.

READY!
A VIGOROUS LIFE,
Or a Permanent Death.

Kinkaid on Self Preservation,
ONLY 25 CENTS.
This book, published by Kinkaid, is a valuable
work, and it is a must for every man.

PIQUA HOUSE,

JAMES BLAIR, Proprietor.
Corner of Main and Water Sts.,
PIQUA, OHIO.

Boarding House.

MRS. A. LAKE, who respectfully
announces that she has fitted up the new and
convenient boarding house, in the city, for
the accommodation of boarders.

PRINTS.

200 PIECES PRINTS, of entirely new
styles, just received direct from the
factory, for sale at a little cheaper than ever.

The Fort Wayne Sentinel.

Vol. 12—No. 42.

FORT WAYNE, Indiana, Saturday, April 24, 1852.

Whole No. 9-1.

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.

CHARLES CASE,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
FORT WAYNE, IND.

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Attorneys at Law,
FORT WAYNE, IND.

WORDEN & HOAGLAND.

Attorneys at Law,
FORT WAYNE, IND.

SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY.

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Attorney and Counselor at Law,
FORT WAYNE, IND.

SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.

WILLIAM H. JONES,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
FORT WAYNE, IND.

JOSEPH K. LEGERTON.

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Attorney and Counselor at Law,
FORT WAYNE, IND.

POETRY.

SPRING IS COMING.
I hear an angel sing,
And I hear an angel sing,
And I hear an angel sing.

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The Democratic Tariff Self-Indicated.

We find the following article copied into the
Republican from a Whig paper, the Philadel-
phia Bulletin. We call attention first to the
statement.

Annual of Specie.—The amount of gold
and silver coin in the United States mint in this
country, during the month of March, was \$4,355,633.

During the month of March, 1852, the
amount was \$11,101,395. During the same
period the exports of specie have been as
follows:

Table with 2 columns: Month, Amount.
January: \$2,466,000
February: 3,400,000
March: 460,000

Total for quarter: \$6,326,000.
This presents a most favorable condition of
things and shows that the receipts here from
California exceed the exports by \$4,146,836.

But this is not all. Coin has begun to return
to us from abroad. We have an account of
the exports of gold, silver and platinum, from
New York, the receipts of gold and silver coin
from Europe and other sources, independent
of California, was \$212,619.

We are indebted to officers of the mint for
the following statement of the receipts at the
branch mint for January and February, with
an estimate of the sum for March:

Table with 2 columns: Month, Amount.
January: \$1,200,000
February: 1,200,000
March: 1,200,000

Estimated receipts for March: \$3,600,000.
Total for quarter: \$11,101,395.

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Plain Preaching.

We have upon our books
a list of names, the owners of which are
all well, and the most of whom go to church
every Sunday, and say their prayers, as Chris-
tians ought to do—and we have these same
names upon our office day after day, and we
think of stopping to pay up, and if called upon,
think it a hard case; but the change
hasly, and it is being done.—Plain
Preaching, Hudson, N. Y.

Why, Mr. Plaindealer, the owner you
get of these things the better—they are in
what you say—now if it be but out of the
interest of the money, and your price of mind
—which is worth more than dollars.

If publishers would only form a "Mutual
Protection Society," and placed all such
things in a warehouse, we should all be
better off.—Plain Preaching, Hudson, N. Y.

We have about fifty that we intend to
bring them the Kentucky benefit. A
few, who will neither make any money, nor
lose any, in a regular game—only a
good deal of money.—Plain Preaching, Hudson, N. Y.

We are slow to believe that our delinquent
subscribers intend to pay up, as yet many
of them have neglected our bills, and paid no
attention to the bills which we sent them, near
two months ago.

We now call their attention to the matter
once more, and if the last time we intend to
"throw off" of grace. Three who pay
their bills within one month from this date
can do so at the rate of two dollars a year, as
proposed in the bills sent them. Such as fail
to avail themselves of the present offer, will be
held strictly to the terms, two dollars and
fifty cents per annum, and the money will be
collected by law, if necessary.

There is a large number of bills for me, and
those whom it may concern, have fair warn-
ing.—Plain Preaching, Hudson, N. Y.

IF we are like the Valley Whigs, slow to
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